



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

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THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
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December, 1958

790 SCHOOL DISTRICTS DESEGREGATED SINCE 1954

Some perspective on the headlines of violence and defiance that become the material for headlines and news stories each September is gained by recalling that in 1954 there were 17 states and the District of Columbia that required the racial separation of public school students. In these states there are approximately 3,000 school districts. In 1954 not one Negro student in any of these 3,000 districts was provided the opportunity of equal education.

Amidst the complaints of "eyedropper" progress on the one side and "moving too fast" on the other, it is helpful to remember: By September, 1956, 723 school districts had desegregated with approximately 300,000 Negro pupils receiving equal education in those districts. In September, 1957, 751 districts with an additional 50,000 Negro pupils had desegregated. As of September, 1958, there were 790 school districts desegregated and approximately 402,000 Negro pupils having equal educational opportunity.

"September Sickness"—the headlines of resistance—this year was marked by the closing of schools. Four high schools in Little Rock, one at Front Royal, six at Norfolk and two at Charlottesville, Virginia, were closed rather than comply with Federal Court orders to desegregate.

Schools Stay Closed

Contrary to predictions of many observers the closing of the public schools did not result in the kind of overwhelming protest from parents that would force state governments to back away from open defiance to the Federal Court orders. Perhaps two months is too short a time for the full impact of closed public schools to register and for citizen action to organize. Perhaps the state politicians are right

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U.N.-WASHINGTON—1959 SEMINARS SCHEDULED

Three citizenship seminars in January and February, 1959, still have openings for Disciples ministers, laymen, laywomen, and students:

**January 12-15, the United Nations-Washington Seminar No. 2 sponsored by the Disciples of Christ.

Two days are spent at the U.N. and two in the nation's capital meetings with national and international leaders.

**February 3-6, the Churchmen's Washington Seminar.

There are openings for 20 Disciples to join 300 other Protestant churchmen in a 4-day Washington experience.

**February 3-5, a three days seminar on the Christian Farmer and His Government sponsored by the National Council of Churches.

For other details write: Dept. of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis.

SOCIAL WORKERS URGE END TO BOMB TESTING*

Over 500 professional social workers have signed an "Appeal by American Social Workers to the Governments of the World," urging an international agreement to stop nuclear bomb tests. This petition was inspired by the AFSC sponsored meeting held in conjunction with the National Conference on Social Welfare in May. Dr. Linus Pauling speaking on "The Compelling Necessity: No More War!" drew many rounds of applause while urging individuals to act, to reverse the trend toward military control. Following his talk, a social workers committee initiated a petition to end bomb tests similar to the one signed recently by over 12,000 scientists from around the world.

*Copies of petition available: American Friends Service, 59 East Madison, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONWIDE PEACE PROGRAM PLANNED AT CLEVELAND

A nationwide peace action program is scheduled for Protestant and Orthodox churches in the United States from June of 1959 until June, 1960. Plans for the year long emphasis were laid at the Fifth World Order Study Conference of the National Council of Churches, Cleveland, O., November 18-21.

Six hundred delegates to the Cleveland Conference charted the 1959-60 study emphasis under the theme "Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet." In a message to the churches the Conference urged consideration of such issues as: (1) recognition of Red China, a seat for that government in the U.N., but full protection to an independent Formosa; (2) priority to disarmament plans which must succeed if the world is to survive in the nuclear-missile-space age; (3) reconsideration of the historic church plea to end conscription; (4) the need for more economic and less military aid in the struggle against communism; and (5) stronger support for the U.N.

In urging reconsideration of our government's policy towards Red China the Conference message pointed out that "such recognition does not imply approval" and failure to recognize it and allow it entry into U.N. circles is a disadvantage to them and to us. It hampers disarmament negotiations, the functioning of international organizations and the relationship between our churches and theirs, the message said.

Churchmen were asked to give priority to a study of disarmament because Christians know "that the capacity for destruction in war today exceeds the most ominous forebodings of yesterday. They know that should either the U. S. or the Soviet

(Continued on Page 9)

THE CHURCHES AND RED CHINA

The sacred cow of American foreign policy in recent years has been China policy. There are still strong sections of the Press and some patriotic organizations that will brand as woolly eyed idealism and even treason any individual or group that calls for admission of the Chinese Communists into the international community. And now a prominent church body has done just this and churchmen ought at least to understand its motivation and rationale.

Nearly 600 delegates from Protestant and Orthodox communions put themselves on record as favoring recognition of Red China and her admission to the United Nations at the Fifth World Order Study Conference of the National Council of Churches, November 17-21, 1958, at Cleveland, Ohio. This action placed the church leaders in the forefront of opinion moulding groups asking for a new China policy but it also made them the target of many critics.

False Image of U.S.A.

In a message to the Churches the Conference listed the following reasons for a change in the present China policy of the U. S. government:

1. The present policy "helps to preserve a false image of the United States and of other nations in the minds of the Chinese people. It keeps our people in ignorance of what is taking place in China." There is no possibility under a policy of non-recognition of the kind of exchange we have with Russia that includes newspapermen, businessmen, farmers, labor officials, church delegations and students. At the very minimum such exchange is essential for the building of in-

ternational community.

2. "It hampers negotiations for disarmament." Disarmament negotiations encounter many difficulties. But with all the problems the gap between the United States and Russian positions has been narrowed in recent years. Scientists meeting at Geneva last summer said a workable system might be established to inspect nuclear bomb testing. This would require inspection stations in many countries. What about the huge land mass of Red China with its 600 million people in such an international inspection system? Many observers are now pointing out the obvious, namely, that any inspection system acceptable to the West must include Red China.

China Absence Hampers U.N.

3. "It limits the functioning of international organizations." Disarmament negotiations are but one of the tension spots in the world. Hundreds of other problems are dealt with daily through the organs of the United Nations. The work of the Security Council and the General Assembly to keep the peace is particularly relevant and the growing power of Red China can hardly be ignored.

4. "We have a strong hope that the resumption of relationships between the peoples of China and of the United States may make possible also a restoration of relationships between their churches and ours." A great deal of good came out of the exchange visits between Russian and American churchmen several years ago. It is hoped that once normal relations are established with China that some such exchange might eventually take place.

While favoring a new policy towards Red China the Conference Message also declared that "the rights of the people of Taiwan and of Korea should be safeguarded." In other words, recognition and admission to the U.N. is not automatic but the result of a process of negotiations towards this end. The sooner the process begins the better for the world community.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

PROXY ADOPTIONS QUESTIONED

The 86th Congress ought to give serious attention to legislation to close up "loopholes" permitting proxy adoptions of foreign orphans.

The Refugee Relief Act of 1953 allotted 4,000 non-quota visas to eligible foreign orphans and Public Law 85-316 (signed September 7, 1957) allotted an undesignated number of non-quota visas to them. A legal loophole made it possible for these children to be adopted by proxy in a foreign court, without the physical presence of adoptive parents or the protection given under laws of the United States and without the adoptive parents knowing more than the child's sex and age.

No court or social agency makes an evaluation of the capacity of the prospective parents to care for the child nor is a court in the United States required to determine whether the child has been legally relinquished for adoption in accordance with the laws of the state in which he is to reside. In the event that the child does not adjust well to the new home, legal responsibility for resettlement or provision of other more adequate care for the child has not been fixed.

There is an increasing concern about proxy adoptions because adoptions have failed and other plans have had to be made for the child's care. Along with this concern must be considered the pressures that have given impetus to proxy adoptions which disregard state laws and community safeguards. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of homeless children, many illegitimate offspring of American servicemen, are subject to abuse, neglect, illness, social ostracism, and death, for whom any home, however risky, may seem to be the chief hope for survival. Any plan to eliminate proxy adoptions must consider these children and the alternatives available for them.

Permanent provision for admission of foreign children adopted abroad or for adoption by American families should be made so that the necessary safeguards can be given to both the children and the adoptive parents. ELLA L. WILLIAMS

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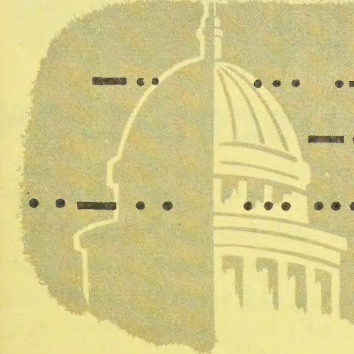
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NEWS

from

the

NATION'S

CAPITOL

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END PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION IN 1959

On June 30, 1959 the government's authority to induct young men 18½ to 26 into the armed forces will expire. Unless further legislation is enacted the Selective Service System will continue in operation, registering and classifying as before. Men who have received certain deferments could be inducted until they reach 35.

While no official decision has yet been made, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has asked the Administration for a four-year extension of the law—to June 30, 1963.

In a speech at the recent American Legion Convention in Chicago, Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense, said continuation of the draft is "absolutely essential" in order to make men "volunteer" in the numbers deemed necessary for national security. "We firmly believe enlistment quotas could not be met without the stimulus of the draft," he said. Gen. Hershey has also claimed that "Selective Service has come to be the means of channeling people into engineering, into physics and many other pursuits which have to do with this atomic age. We do not compel them. They go because by going they will be deferred."

Time to Take a New Look at Conscription

The law presently in effect was extended four years in 1955 by a voice vote in the Senate and a vote of 394-4 in the House. Since this overwhelming vote was taken a number of changes have occurred. The use of military methods in an ideological struggle has been increasingly questioned. An era characterized by the rise of Senator Joseph McCarthy has passed. More and more the catastrophic nature of nuclear war is recognized. A Presidential candidate, Adlai Stevenson, in 1956 campaigned for an end to the draft "in the foreseeable future."

An article by Fletcher Knebel "The Fight to Kill the Draft" in *Look Magazine*, May 27, 1958 presented the case for ending conscription and added: "A curious fact about the draft is that Americans have accepted it so placidly in recent years. Once we hated the draft with a passion."

Certainly the American people have been conditioned to accept it as a defense measure along with the terrible weapons of mass destruction. For years we have been told that the only language the Communists will understand is force. Thus, conscription and nuclear weapons symbolize our posture of strength and our unwillingness to meet world problems on a much different level of negotiation, reconciliation, worldwide disarmament and the development of world law.

Today, however, as Knebel points out "doubts about it [the draft] have arisen" in the Pentagon "and the challenge to compulsory service will grow in volume."

A majority of those present and voting at the Fifth World Order Conference, called by the National Council of Churches in Cleveland, Ohio, voted on November 21 against continuation of the draft.

To obtain more public discussion of peacetime conscription and an end to the draft, you can:

- ▶ Talk with your two Senators and your Congressman before they come to Washington for the opening of Congress on January 7. Write them a letter if you cannot see them in person. Address Senators at Senate Office Building, Representatives at House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.
- ▶ Raise questions with young men and women, especially leaders in churches, high schools, colleges, 4-H and similar groups. Young people are directly affected by the draft and they should make their voices heard.
- ▶ Talk with or write the editor of your daily or weekly newspapers, and the ministers of the churches in your community.
- ▶ Discuss this issue in the organizations to which you belong. Encourage letters and resolutions to members of Congress.

FIVE QUESTIONS ABOUT PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION

1. Is the present law fair and equitable?

As the present law now operates, "more than one-half of all young men will never see any military service," writes John Graham in "The Universal Military Obligation," (1958) published by the Fund for the Republic. Graham noted that in early 1957, 2.3 million or 46% of the draft pool of about 5 million men were classified as physically or mentally unfit by the artificial standards of the armed forces. (Sturdy athletes have been deferred for minor physical defects.) An additional 1.4 million men were deferred by Executive Order because they are fathers. Other deferments are granted to students, certain workers, conscientious objectors and others.

The deferment policy often discriminates against the economically disadvantaged. Those who can afford higher education can be deferred often until they pass the age when they are likely to be taken. John Graham notes, "husbands who can afford to have children young see no military service while those who cannot are drafted. . . ."

Professor John K. Galbraith of Harvard has asserted that "the draft survives principally as a device by which we use compulsion to get young men to serve at less than the market rate of pay. We shift the cost of military service from the well-to-do taxpayer, who benefits by lower taxes, to the impecunious young draftee."

2. How does conscription affect young men?

When a draft board takes boys to serve at low pay for the convenience of other citizens, forces them to serve against their will for two years plus reserve duty, it is a serious matter for the persons involved. For most of them it means postponing or interrupting college or marriage plans or their first job. The very fact that they must be compelled to serve in a society in which others may work at jobs of their own choice makes it an interruption rather than a job.

August B. Hollingshead in a study entitled, "Adjustment to Military Life" in the *American Journal of Sociology*, March 6, 1946, said:

"The perfectly trained soldier is one who has had his civilian initiative reduced to zero. In the process the self becomes identified with the institution and dependent upon it for direction and stimulation. The ideally

adjusted soldier would be a military dependent who looked to the institution for all his personal, social and emotional satisfaction. . . . For these reasons the recruit must be remade; as any old sergeant knows, 'a recruit is not worth a damn until he has been broken.' "

A veteran of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 described his eight weeks in Radio-Telephone School in the May 10, 1958 *Nation*: "I was to learn nothing more than how to turn a radio on and how to shut one off, turn it on, shut it off, on, off." He added, "I couldn't help sharing the guilt of my superiors for having let me get away with all this; and as I used to sit and look about my classroom at the many B.A.'s and M.A.'s and LL.B.'s who were turning on and shutting off their radios or as I looked through the window at the even greater number who were policing the area outside I couldn't stop myself from thinking what a waste of talent it all was." (Eric Pearl, *The Cannoneer's Hop*.)

3. How does the draft affect the nation?

Thirteen years ago Halford Hoskins wrote on "Universal Military Training and American Foreign Policy" in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. Today his words have a prophetic ring, with military men in the highest councils of our government, with the military receiving by far the largest proportion of the federal budget (over \$47 billion this year) and often being given more than they request by a compliant Congress, and with many businesses and universities working on military contracts.

". . . The results of one year's training will not greatly affect the body politic and even after five or ten years no striking change in public outlook may be apparent. Nevertheless, in the course of a generation the effects will have become cumulative even if they have grown imperceptibly, . . . and military considerations may be expected to enter more and more into party politics, governmental policy, and economic and social life."

Conscription encourages reliance on military men and methods. In a remarkable article on "The Generals and the Cold War" in *The New York Times*, November 3, 1958, C. L. Sulzberger notes a "global trend" toward placing military men in positions of national leadership. "War, of course, makes generals and generals make war. But it is probably also true that cold war makes generals into politicians. . . . Where does such philosophy lead? Ultimately toward dangerous adventure or into stagnation."

4. Does conscription help education?

John Graham has pointed out that "uncertainties about the draft make it impossible for young men to plan ahead and as a result discourage them from getting the advance training in the sciences or professions that the country is needing increasingly."

Those who enter ROTC as an alternative to the draft in order to stay in college or postpone induction must later serve on active duty. "Like all other forms of military service, the reserve officers active duty period represents a burdensome interruption in his professional training, one so burdensome that the intended professional education may never be resumed," wrote Walter Millis in "Individual Freedom and the Common Defense," Fund for the Republic, November 1957.

Compulsory ROTC is a form of conscription within the college community and thus represents time taken away from subjects that are of real educational value. "Many institutions devote 20 percent of their curriculum to the military sciences. On the average it is somewhat above 16 percent," wrote Benjamin Fine in 1953, and there is little reason to believe the situation has improved since then.

One of the gravest dangers of ROTC and compulsory military training in general is the influence they have on the minds of those trained and hence on the nation's foreign and domestic policies. In military training, as if to justify it in the first place, suspicion of enemies and the role of physical and military forces are magnified. Except among the rare few who react against such ideas there is a tendency to discount the role of political, economic and other processes of change unless they are backed by superior military might.

5. Do all political leaders and military men believe conscription is essential?

Those concerned with military strength, who are also opposed to conscription today argue that it is inefficient; it cannot accomplish the end for which it was adopted. They speak of a mobile, technically trained and highly professional force.

"Every young man who has served in our armed forces knows the incredible waste of our present system of forced but short-term service. He knows the money that could be saved, the new efficiency that could result from a volunteer system . . . we need more and more today a type of military personnel—experienced and professional—which our present draft system does not give us," said Adlai Stevenson at Youngstown, Ohio on October 18, 1956.

The Defense Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation headed by Ralph J. Cordiner, President of General Electric, in its May 1957 Report supported this conclusion. Cordiner said after talking to hundreds of enlisted men, "I found antagonism and bitterness over the draft. They were checking off the days until they got out. We must devote 25 percent of our military effort to training men who don't stay." The accident rate is so high as a result of inexperienced men manning intricate weapons or equipment that the armed forces estimate that close to \$5 billion worth of equipment is not now operable.

In one attempt to remedy the problem Congress last year passed legislation increasing military pay. A general or admiral received an increase of \$424 a month; a colonel, \$148 a month; and a major, \$58 a month. A private first class earning less than \$100 a month previously, during his first two years of service would get only \$3 a month increase. Congress and the Pentagon have thus far pursued a policy of granting large increases to officers who aren't drafted and keeping the pay of enlisted men so low it is necessary to draft them.

On November 19, Neil H. McElroy, Secretary of Defense, ordered a 70,000 cut in the armed forces by June 30, 1959. Even then the United States will have 2,525,000 men under arms. The draft call for January is 9000, or 2000 fewer than in recent months.

Great Britain has decided to discontinue conscription after 1960—but as a part of an increasing reliance upon nuclear weapons.

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(My commission expires May 15, 1962)

WHAT ARE THE ALTERNATIVES TO CONSCRIPTION?

Proponents of a huge military establishment argue that weakness invites aggression, and that world peace can only be assured by emphasis on military strength. They also argue that the nation must be prepared to fight a "limited" nuclear war, with the unlikely expectation that the war will remain "limited" in the heat of atomic battle.

As Americans we cherish liberty and freedom and want the rest of the world to share it and enjoy it. We have a positive duty to defend and to nourish the ideals that have made our people and nation great. But our greatness does not rest on military regimentation or strength.

There is no simple or easy answer, nor any course that does not involve risk. But this much seems certain: communism in a revolutionary world can only be met by better ideas; by a sacrificial program of sharing our experience and resources and ideals and lives with the under-privileged two-thirds of the human race. People cannot be weaned away from Communism in the Orient, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa by bayonets—only by brotherhood and better ideas, and the demonstration that democracy has a better answer for their needs than totalitarianism.

The fundamental problem of security must be met through the development of the United Nations, the use of its moral and political authority for the resolving of

disputes, and by far-reaching steps toward universal disarmament. The eyes and prayers of many of the world's people are focused now on the diplomats meeting at Geneva who are attempting to work out an agreement to end nuclear weapons tests.

Instead of conscripting young men into involuntary military service, the government should be encouraging young men and women to train for constructive service to mankind. Walter Reuther has proposed a comprehensive Federal scholarship program whose recipients would form a trained manpower reserve. They would serve overseas or at home as teachers or technicians in lieu of military service. We need leadership and programs to stimulate and capture the imagination of young people and offer them a constructive alternative to sterile, tedious and disruptive military duty.

The United States has an opportunity to exert real world leadership with regard to conscription. Discontinuation of the draft here could be followed by American efforts for the international abolition of conscription. In the midst of a prolonged cold war, it is hard for either side to convince the other that it really wants peace without some clear-cut affirmative acts for peace. Ending the peacetime draft could ease international tensions, promote political settlements and disarmament agreements, and release men and resources to help concentrate on the real needs of the world's people.

CHANCE TO END FILIBUSTER—When the Senate meets on January 7 a major effort will be made to amend Rule 22, which now permits filibusters. This Rule should be amended to permit an end to debate after full discussion and adequate presentation of minority views. Write your views to your two Senators during December. Write FCNL for further information.



THE *clipsheet*

ON THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL

Reprinted with permission Methodist Board of Temperance, Washington, D. C.

December 1958

RADIO STATION DEFIES CODE

WILL ACCEPT LIQUOR ADS

A 250 watt radio station in Manitowoc, Wis. has announced its acceptance of liquor advertising.

The move is in direct defiance of codes established by the National Association of Broadcasters and the Distilled Spirits institute. Both call for a ban on hard liquor advertising via radio and advertising. Wine and beer are considered "beverages of moderation" and are advertised on radio and television.

Other radio stations have accepted "borderline" advertising which skirt closely to the "voluntary" bans.

The Wisconsin station rationalizes its move by stating that "if The Saturday Evening Post can change its policy and take liquor advertising, we can do so... ." The Post recently reversed a 40 year ban on all alcohol advertising.²

Both NAB and DSI are fearful that this break in the dike will encourage other stations and some liquor companies to defy the traditional policy. Church and temperance leaders point to the move as an example of the industry's inability to control itself and the need for a nation wide ban on alcohol advertising. Bills calling for such a ban have been introduced in Congress regularly during the last decade. Similar legislation is certain to be introduced again in 1959.

1. "Airing of Liquor Ads Sparks NAB Conflict," Advertising Age. October 20, 1958. page 2
2. the Clipsheet. September 18, 1958

First Baseball...Now Football

BEER COMPANIES SPONSOR

PRO FOOTBALL ON TV

Beer companies sponsored all of the major league baseball teams during the 1958 season. Now, it looks like they are ready to take over professional football too!

Television rights go to the highest bidder and brewers bid high! And when is there a better time to plug a product... especially with young Johnny watching his favorite football hero?

One-half of the co-sponsors of 64 National Professional Football league games televised over the Columbia Broadcasting system are beer companies.¹ This means that every 1958 pro-football team is sponsored by a brewing firm. Since CBS has its facilities divided into ten regional networks, coverage of the games may extend to as many as six contests simultaneously, according to Brewers Bulletin.

Here is a table showing the sponsors of the 1958 professional football games.

TEAM	BEER SPONSORS
NEW YORK GIANTS	P. Ballantine & Sons
PHILADELPHIA EAGLES	P. Ballantine & Sons
BALTIMORE COLTS	National Brewing Company
WASHINGTON REDSKINS	Falstaff Brewing Corporation
CHICAGO BEARS	Falstaff Brewing Corporation
CHICAGO CARDINALS	Falstaff Brewing Corporation
LOS ANGELES RAMS	Falstaff Brewing Corporation
SAN FRANCISCO 49ers	Falstaff Brewing Corporation
PITTSBURGH STEELERS	Duquesne Brewing Company
DETROIT LIONS	Goebal Brewing Company
CLEVELAND BROWNS	Carling Brewing Company
GREEN BAY PACKERS	Theo. Hamm Brewing Company

1. "7 Brewing Firms Sponsor Pro Football on TV," Brewers Bulletin.
September 18, 1958

NATIONWIDE PEACE PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

Union commit its full power to all-out international war mutual destruction would ensue."

Christians were warned against such "well-worn phrases of 'deterrence,' 'limited war,' 'massive retaliation' and 'the power to win a war,'" which may have served a significant purpose in an earlier stage but now have been outmoded by new technological developments. The message to the churches went on to declare that "The new weapons now in being and the even more fateful ones now in prospect both on this planet and in outer space, underscore the imperative need of concentration on the prevention rather than the limitation of war."

On other issues the church leaders renewed "the plea made by the National Council of Churches for the abolition of Universal Military Training." In one of the section reports approved for study by the churches the delegates urged that Selective Service be allowed to lapse at its expiration date on June 30, 1959.

"We believe," the delegates also said, "that substantially larger sums of money should be made available for economic development" in order that less developed countries may help themselves. Delegates also urged churches to consider the implications for world peace of failure of the U. S. to ratify the Genocide pact and difficulty over implementing the Supreme Court decision to integrate public schools.

Chairman of the Cleveland Conference was Ernest Gross, former U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations. Major speakers included Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force. Reports of the study conference will be available next spring through the Department of Social Welfare.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

(Continued from Page 1)

—the citizens of these communities would rather have no schools or makeshift schools than have desegregation.

There are signs that either of these "perhaps" may be correct. In Little Rock, the defeat for re-election of Congressman Brooks Hays, by a write-in candidate, an avowed segregationist, Dale Alford, has been interpreted as rejection by Little Rock citizens of anything that looks like a moderate position. The election of a new school board in Little Rock will probably confirm this interpretation. One sign that the new board will be out and out segregationist is the reluctance of responsible, fair-minded citizens to become candidates.

"Massive Resistance" on Trial

In Virginia, on the other hand, there are signs that public sentiment is now shifting away from the state government's official position of "massive resistance." Parent protest groups have been organized in each of the cities where schools have been closed. State organizations such as the PTA have released statements insisting on the importance to the whole community of public schools—even though desegregated. The leading newspapers have shifted editorial policy away from "massive resistance." There is not any organized, articulate public sentiment yet apparent in support of desegregation. But the prevailing trend seems to indicate that protests against the closing of schools may yet grow strong enough to require a change in the state's policy.

Desegregation, for the school districts most affected by the Supreme Court decision, is a major social change. The change from total segregation has taken place. Not as quickly as some of us had hoped and feel is necessary. But each school year so far has provided additional thousands of Negro pupils educational opportunities previously denied them.

LEWIS H. DEER

PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE BRINGS DISCIPLE REFUGEES TO UNITED STATES

President Eisenhower signed a Private Bill (85-768) on September 2, 1958, which permitted a California church to bring a retarded Dutch child to the United States with her family. Mirjam had been rejected under the provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act that only healthy, normal people could be brought into the United States—and her family would not accept an opportunity denied their daughter. Through the diligent efforts of the local church and Congressman Hillings the entire family was able to come into the country on December 2, 1958.

In February, 1947, Mr. and Mrs. Willy Haye and their three oldest children, Robert, Eddy and Jesse, were repatriated from Indonesia to Holland. Mr. Haye had been a prisoner of war of the Japanese for five years prior to his return to Holland. Mirjam was born the next year and at the age of two suffered a fall which retarded her. Later three more children were born into the family.

"Their First Hope"—A Church's Concern

In August, 1955, the family received their first hope of a better life when Mrs. Leslie L. Swabby signed assurances for the First Christian Church in El Monte, California, promising work and housing. A close friendship between the family and members of First Church was built up through correspondence; and in March, 1956, the church was ready to welcome the family when an announcement was made that visas had been issued. It was then discovered that Mirjam had not received a visa in spite of being "teachable" and the long process of review was begun which again ended in a rejection.

Sustained Efforts

The Refugee Relief Act terminated in December, 1956, thus cancelling the visas of the rest of the family, but the church did not slacken its interest, especially after Public Law 85-316 was passed in September, 1957, allowing more visas to Dutch refugees. Congressman Hillings of California became actively interested in Mirjam and through his efforts the Private Bill was passed. The family arrived in El Monte December 4.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS: At the St. Louis Assembly of the International Convention the following Resolutions on Social Issues were passed;

- No. 34—On Peace and World Order
- No. 33—Concerning Objectionable Literature
- No. 35—Civil Defense
- No. 41—Urging that the Selective Service Act Be Discontinued at its Expiration in July, 1959
- No. 42—Supporting Return of Confiscated Japanese and German Property
- No. 43—Supporting the Principles of H.R. 12310 ("Peace Bill") by Representative Green of Oregon
- No. 46—Concerning Violence Against Jewish Synagogues
- No. 47—Concerning the Violent Destruction of Properties and Other Acts of Vandalism

WHAT STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN IN YOUR CHURCH TO ALLOW FOLLOW-UP DISCUSSION AND ACTION?



When Your Committee Meets—

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

CHRISTIAN AND DAILY WORK EMPHASIS JANUARY-JUNE, 1959

Our Committee has decided to . . .

"Plan to involve the adult and older youth of our church in discussion experiences that will lift up the issues included in 'Social Responsibility of Christians in Daily Work.' Schedule these between January and June, 1959."

Questions?—Decisions!

Every day the people of your church are involved in such questions as: "What about the ethical decisions I make daily as a doctor, lawyer, factory worker, realtor, sales person, office secretary? Are these Christian? Do I *believe* what I *do*?" "What about the decisions I make as a housewife in the expenditure of the 'family-purse-strings'? Am I a good teacher of economics? Am I a Christian steward?" "What about me, my church, and my job?"

These and other questions that take people "where they are" in their daily lives can serve to open up for their consideration—as Christians—the larger social and economic issues.

Select a Project—Set a Time:

To offer opportunity to discuss such questions and exchange points of view on Christian decisions. As you plan seek to include the men and women's fellowships and educational planning groups of your church.

Program Suggestions

1. *A Sunday Evening Forum.* Use the 13 minute, sound filmstrip, "Biggest Thing in Middleville" as a discussion-sparker. Follow with a buzz group discussion and a general sharing period and a "coffee-close-out."

2. *An Elective Unit Series For Use With Sunday Morning Adult and Older Youth Classes.* This might be a 12-13 session unit with the "first session" planned as some adaptation of the forum idea above. A "second session" might include a symposium by four selected persons representing different occupations to answer

such a question as: "What difficult ethical decisions do I have in My Job in the Community?" Buzz sessions following might divide the group according to occupation. Each person might be asked to indicate on a blank card—without signature—two difficult ethical decisions he or she has to make in his job, in his home, or in his community. The buzz session might then revolve around these questions and those presented by the symposium.

Subsequent sessions of the unit could be kept varied through use of panels, speakers, etc. A useful tool is the discussion pamphlet "You Too Can Play 20 Questions," one item in the Leader's Packet (3) listed below.

3. *A Four-Session Sunday Evening Series.* Again, a "first session" might be some adaptation of the forum idea using either the filmstrip, "Biggest Thing in Middleville" (1), or "Living Right at Work" (2), a five-session filmstrip discussion kit.

4. *A One-Day, or Afternoon and Evening, Conference for Occupational Groups in Your Community.* Sponsored by your church with other churches in your neighborhood or with the local community council of churches.

Discussion Resources

1. "The Biggest Thing in Middleville." Fourteen minutes filmstrip. Stresses the churches' responsibility to help their lay men and women recognize and exercise a

sense of Christian responsibility in their daily work.

2. "Living Right At Our Work." Discussion filmstrip kit growing from real life situations common to many occupations. Raises many questions about problems, attitudes, and relationships with fellow-workers. Directed toward stimulating people to seek their own answers through exchange of viewpoints and analysis.

● Order from Audio-Visual Service, UCMS. Each filmstrip rents for \$2.50.

3. Leader's Packet—"The Social Responsibility of Christians in Daily Work."

● Contains a number of selected materials to help you understand the nature of the study and how to set-up same.

● Order from Christian Board of Publication, Box 179, St. Louis, Missouri—\$1.00.

4. A special issue (November, 1958) of International Journal of Religious Education on "*Being Christian Where You Work*" is available at quantity prices. 100 or more copies—25c each; 20-99 copies—30c each; 6-19 copies—40c each; 1-5 copies—50c each.

● Write: International Journal of Religious Education, Box 28, New York, 10, New York.

5. Write the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana, for any information you feel we may be able to give, including:

● Suggested outline for a conference series of conferences, forums or like-program events.

● Suggestions as to leadership for such a conference.

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges
authorized at
Indianapolis, Indiana.